

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,  
Invariably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

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MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,  
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TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they  
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who  
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own  
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In sending, subscribers should be careful to send us the  
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rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-  
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from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-  
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household  
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive  
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper  
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 28, 1884.

To any person who will send us  
a club of ten new subscribers to  
THE TRIBUNE we will present  
a new Waterbury watch, inclosed  
in a handsome satin-lined case,  
and warranted to keep accurate  
time.

## A RAKE CHANCE.

The most valuable of military works is un-  
doubtedly the *Waterbury*, the official pub-  
lication of the War Department. Volumes  
one, two, three and five of this work are now  
out of print, but THE TRIBUNE has managed to  
secure three complete sets (eleven volumes)  
and will send a set to any address on receipt of  
\$17. Address simply THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.Old Fogy Father.—"I declare, my son, this  
seems to be a splendid timepiece. I compared  
it with the big clock at the depot, and found it  
right to a second. What do you call it?"Progressive Youth.—It's called a "Waterbury,"  
father.O. F. Father.—"Where did you get it? has  
your mother been saving up her pin money to  
surprise you with a timekeeper? I know  
you've been wanting one for a good while, but  
I didn't think such a handsome-looking little  
rascal ought to be trusted with a watch."Progressive Youth.—"No, mother didn't give  
it to me. She thinks as you do, that I'm too  
young and careless. So I just went to work  
and raised a club of 10 for THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE, the great soldier's paper, and they  
sent me the watch. It was easy work. Every  
body likes the paper, and I was only a few  
hours earning my watch."

## THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

This week's paper begins with a graphic ac-  
count by Gen. Howard of the sudden transfer  
of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the  
Army of the Potomac to the beleaguered Army  
of the Cumberland—a "Stride of a Giant," Na-  
poleon would call it. "Carlotta" tells of the  
causes which brought about McClellan's down-  
fall, and the accession of Burnside to the com-  
mand. We have a well-written account of the  
massacre of the Missourians at Centinela by  
these infamous rascals, who afterwards won  
famous fame as members of the James and  
Younger bands of robbers. This is by long  
odds much the best and fullest account of  
that horrible affair that has ever appeared in  
print. A fine account of the capture of Ar-  
kansas Post follows, and the reminiscences,  
under the head of "Fighting Them Over," are  
of unusual variety and interest. Mrs. Sher-  
wood contributes a remarkably fine poem on  
the gallant Lieut. Dahlgren, whose fate has oc-  
cupied so much of our attention of late. It is  
a tribute worthy of Mrs. Sherwood's genius,  
and adds much to the interest of the number.  
All the Departments in the paper are specially  
good, and all this excellence we furnish our  
subscribers at

Two Cents a Week.

## EACH COLUMN

of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE contains as much  
matter as a pamphlet. We give 58 of those  
every week for two cents.

## NOBODY IS TOO POOR

to pay two cents a week for THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE, with its eight great pages and 58  
broad columns of original matter.

## TWO CENTS

pays for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a week.  
It buys more and better reading matter than  
can be got in the usual 50-cent book. Nothing  
offered to the public is so cheap as THE NA-  
TIONAL TRIBUNE.

## LIFE OF GEN. LOGAN.

Every mail that comes into THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE has scores of letters containing or-  
ders for copies of "The Life of Gen. Logan,"  
or applications for agencies. Everywhere the  
book is selling splendidly. The facsimile of  
the flag of the Fifteenth Corps on the cover  
takes every old soldier's eye, and makes him a  
purchaser. Comrades or their sons, wives or  
daughters, who have secured agencies are all  
making nice little amounts every day by the  
sale of the book.

## BRING IN RECRUITS.

The true Grand Army man will not content  
himself with merely belonging to some Post;  
with paying his dues promptly, and the per-  
formance of such duties as may be from time  
to time assigned to him. "Even so do the Phar-  
isees."True comradeship means much more than  
this, even as true soldiery meant much more  
than wearing the uniform and being present at  
roll-call.If a man feels that it is a good thing for him  
to belong to the Grand Army of the Republic,  
it is certainly good for others to do the same,  
and he should charge himself with the duty of  
bringing into camp every man who is worthy  
of admission there.The power of the Order for good increases  
in arithmetical ratio with its increase in num-  
bers. If 10 men, holding the same views and  
devoted to the same object, will make an im-  
pression on the community, 20 will make three  
or fourfold the impression, and so on with ev-  
ery increase.If he is sure that the objects of the Order  
are elevated and noble, it is his prime duty to  
have as many men as possible unite to advance  
those objects.If it is desirable that some comrades should  
join together to encourage the practice of  
charity, to help and comfort those who are  
tottering down life's decline, and to provide and  
care for the widows and orphans of those whose  
hands did their greatest work with musket and  
carbine a score of years ago, then it is desirable  
that all worthy comrades should be banded to-  
gether for this grand duty.If it is a good and patriotic thing to keep alive  
the love of country, and teach the younger  
generations by precept and example the no-  
bility and righteousness of serving her with  
zeal, loyalty and courage, then the force of this  
teaching will be vastly enhanced by having  
engaged in it every man who played his part  
in the great struggle which tried men's souls,  
and sent the Summer soldier and the sunshine  
patriot skulking to the peaceful and attractive  
rear.The Order has in its ranks a quarter of a  
million comrades. This is an enormous num-  
ber—a greater host than were in the camps of  
the Grand Army of the Potomac at any one time.  
It is twice as many as that army was ever able  
to bring into line of battle against the enemy.  
With this magnificent array, with its splendid  
organization, with motives and objects which  
commend themselves highly to the approval of  
people everywhere, it is doing daily and yearly  
an immense amount of good—very much more  
than any other organization of any kind in the  
land.Its power for usefulness—its ability to do  
good—to the country increases, as we have said  
before, in arithmetical ratio with every increase  
of membership. With a half million members  
it will be of fourfold more benefit to the coun-  
try than with a quarter million.It is therefore a patriotic duty to bring into  
it all who should belong. Every comrade owes  
to the country that the Order shall be made  
as strong as possible, and he should charge  
himself with the duty of presenting to such of  
his soldier acquaintances as do not belong, argu-  
ments to induce them to enter the Order and  
aid in its beneficent and patriotic work.There are at least 1,000,000 comrades yet  
alive. The statistics show that only about one  
in four of these are in the Grand Army. There  
should be at least 500,000 within the next year  
or two, and there will be, if all the comrades  
set about the work of recruiting with true  
soldierly earnestness.Our new Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John S.  
Kountze—will undoubtedly show astonishing  
ability in swelling the membership. He did  
amazing things in this direction when Com-  
mander of Forsyth Post and of the Depart-  
ment of Ohio, and if he is supported as he  
should be by the active efforts of every com-  
rade in bringing in recruits, the Order will  
grow in the coming 12 months as it never grew  
before. Let every one help to bring this about.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

There is probably as little real excuse for  
the war which France has begun with China  
as there ever was for any hostilities which one  
nation forced upon another.From the first France has made pretenses for  
fighting, and the more that China has conceded  
the more overbearing and unsatisfiable has  
France become. She began with a wholly  
unjustifiable invasion of Annam, which was  
directly under China's protection. The  
Chinese were not prepared for war, and they  
do not seem to be yet, and they tried to con-  
ciliate and diplomate. Their Prime Minis-  
ter made so humiliating a peace, in order to  
avert war, that he narrowly escaped losing his  
head. Still France would not desist, and made  
an arrogant appeal for 50,000,000 francs "in-  
demnities," for her own offense. The Chinese,  
still in no condition to fight, attempted to  
pay or compromise. France promptly moved  
upon their works, and has bombarded one city  
after another, in the most direct defiance of  
all international law and usages.It was hoped by those whom have watched  
the aggressive course of the French with in-  
dignation that China would at last turn upon  
her persecutor, and make him regret his swash-  
buckling.The "Great Middle Kingdom," has nearly  
one-third of the world's population inside its  
boundaries, and its people have an indifference  
of life, and an energy in accomplishing their  
purposes that ought to make them superb  
soldiers, if armed and drilled according to the  
methods of civilized warfare. The Chinese  
authorities have of late years bought some few  
gunboats of the English, and also many  
superb Krupp cannon and breech-loading  
rifles. Baitish, French, American and German  
troops have done a good deal of drilling of  
troops and instructing in the art of fighting  
ships. If these instructions bore any fruit at  
all the French were likely undertaking a con-  
tract that they might wish they had sublet  
before they got through with it.But the result of the first real engagement  
at the important city of Foo-Choo does not sus-  
tain these hopes. The Chinese gunboats and  
batteries were knocked to pieces with the  
greatest ease, while the French sustained no  
damage whatever.It is possible, still, that the French may, in  
their attempt to penetrate farther into the  
interior, receive a disastrous check. Able mili-  
tary adventurers, seeking the conduct from  
 afar, are flocking into China from all the coun-tries of civilization. In former times these  
have been able to do great things with Chinese  
troops. In 1861 and thereabouts an American,  
named Ward, fought a magnificent campaign  
with native forces, and so, a little later, did  
Burgvine, another American, and Chinese  
Gordon.If the divided councils which have hereto-  
fore reigned in Peking now give place to a de-  
termination to concentrate all energies for a  
real war, China, with her enormous population  
of 400,000,000, and her correspondingly im-  
mense resources, can, with the direction given  
by foreign adventurers, overwhelm any army  
that France can possibly send against her.France's objects are the restoration of her  
military and diplomatic prestige, and the ex-  
tension of her markets. She wants to regain  
some of the laurels lost in the conflict with  
Germany, and to find in China a market for  
her products something like England has made  
for hers in Hindustan.

## WESTERN LAND FRAUDS.

Hon. H. M. Teller, the Secretary of the In-  
terior, has turned his attention to the fraudu-  
lent land entries of the West, and is develop-  
ing the iniquity of the thing with his charac-  
teristic vigor and ability.Everybody has felt that there were frauds  
being perpetrated in the occupancy of the pub-  
lic domain, and it would be strange, indeed, if  
there were not. The enormous extent of our  
unsettled territory, its sparse population, the  
fewness of the officials in charge of it, and their  
necessary remoteness from the greater part of  
it, all invite fraudulent occupation.The manner in which the Commissioner of  
the Public Land Office has addressed himself, at  
the instance of his superior, the Secretary of  
the Interior, to the work of uncovering and  
reforming the abuses shows that very thorough  
work will be done, and the perpetrators of the  
frauds be treated in a way that will effectually  
deter future transgressions of the kind.The investigations have now occupied one  
year, and the Commissioner's report shows the  
following figures:

States and Territories.	Entries.	Fenced in.
Arkansas	70	.....
Dakota	40	.....
Colorado	88	2,800,000
California	139	.....
New Mexico	227	1,500,000
Minnesota	311	.....
Washington Territory	109	.....
Idaho	92	.....
Nebraska	170	300,000
Montana	24	Not investigated
Wyoming	10	250,000
Alabama	133	.....
Wisconsin	10	.....
Florida	71	.....
Oregon	83	.....
Kansas	182	200,000
Nevada	60	60,000

It is certainly had enough to have great  
tracts of our public domain bought up by  
either home or foreign speculators. This is a  
defeat of our steadfast design of having it fur-  
nish free homes for multitudes of our people.  
But it becomes an unendurable outrage when  
these lands are stolen away without even a  
pretense of paying for them.Think of the Prairie Cattle Company—made  
up of Scotchmen who disdain to become en-  
cumbered citizens of the country, and constantly re-  
vile its institutions—grabbing over 1,000,000 acres  
or enough to provide from 10,000 to 20,000 fami-  
lies with comfortable homes.The Arkansas Valley Company has stolen  
another 1,000,000 acres, and individuals have  
plundered from 30,000 to 250,000 each. In  
many cases they have actually driven settlers  
off the stolen lands at the muzzle of the rifle.This is the worst form of crime against the  
people. The public lands of the United States  
are a sacred heritage of all. They are more  
than mere property; they are a legacy to pos-  
terity, bought and consecrated by the blood  
and valor and suffering of the brave men who  
have fought the country's battles, and devoted  
their lives to making her great and prosperous.  
They are consecrated for homes, for roof trees  
and health altars of all the millions who can  
gather upon and draw support from them.The men who steal these away, who absorb  
for themselves millions of acres that should  
furnish food and raiment, shelter, and the  
means of education to hundreds of thousands,  
commit an awful offense against the whole  
body of the people.Secretary Teller's splendid crusade against  
these shameless robbers will be watched with  
eager interest by the whole country.

## THE CHOLERA MICROBE.

It is pretty well settled that the cholera is  
communicated by a germ, or "microbe," as the  
scientists now term it, which is contained in  
the peculiar "rice-water discharges" from the  
bowels of those attacked by the disease.These microbes have three forms. The first  
discovered were shaped like a period (.)—were  
mere dots in fact. The next observed were  
like little rods (—), while those discovered  
recently by Dr. Koch, and which are supposed  
to be most virulent in communicating the dis-  
ease, resemble a comma (,) very much, and are  
called "comma-microbes" by their discoverer.These find their way into the drinking  
water of their victims, and when once in the  
stomach or bowels develop their specific poi-  
sonous action, and produce all the characteris-  
tics of the terrible disease.As a rule, only persons of weak digestion are  
vulnerable to their attack. Being drunk in-  
upon an empty stomach greatly favors their  
deadly work. This was settled in a definite  
way in 1861. A prison physician had put some  
rice-water discharges in a drinking-water ves-  
sel and set it in the sun to observe the devel-  
opment of the cholera-microbes. Accidentally  
some 19 prisoners got hold of the vessel and  
drank the water. Five of them, whose diges-  
tion was known to be weak, died immediately  
of the cholera. The others, who had strong,  
active stomachs, were saved.It is believed that the ravages the Chinese  
escape the cholera, while it ravages Hindustan,  
is because they drink almost no cold water, but  
make tea their beverage, the boiling heat of  
which is sufficient to destroy the life of the  
microbes.Careful experiment has determined that  
neither calomel, quinia, camphor, opium, nux-  
vomica, nor carbolic acid—all of which have  
been enthusiastically praised as cures for chol-  
era—are indeed remedies for it, or have any  
good effect, except that quinia, being a tonic,  
may help sustain the strength; opium, lamen-  
tation and camphor may ease the pain, and so  
on.As the microbe itself, and the rice-water dis-  
charges in which it exists, are alkaline, theonly way to attack it is by acids. Those have  
been found very efficacious. Nitric, sulphuric,  
muriatic and tannic acids are speedily fatal to  
the microbe, and so is chlorine. Even vinegar  
and lemon juice (acetic and citric acids) seem  
to do much good, as well as strong essential  
oils, such as the oil of peppermint.There is one thing that should be remem-  
bered all the time, and that is that a large por-  
tion of those swept off by the cholera are weak  
and debilitated persons, who are ready to suc-  
cumb to any disorder. If they did not die by  
the cholera, they would probably in a little  
while die by typhoid fever, pneumonia, inflam-  
mation of the bowels, etc.Dominating all this problem of special dis-  
eases is the great fact of vitality. If a person  
has a good stock of vitality, if he has lived ac-  
cording to the rules of health and not expended  
his powers in dissipation or wasted them by  
unwholesome or vicious practices, he will prob-  
ably withstand any epidemic. If he has seri-  
ously weakened his system, he will probably  
pay the penalty by dying. If some epidemic hap-  
pens to be raging, he will die of that; if not, he  
will die of some affection of the bowels, lungs,  
head, or heart—whatever part happens to be  
the weakest, or which has been subjected to  
the most strain or demoralization. Cholera, as  
well as all other diseases, can be best ward-  
ed off by years of correct living.

## AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

"Who ever reads an American book?" asked  
the *Edinburgh Review* some decades ago. The  
gauntlet thus thrown down was taken up, as  
the older generation will remember, by the  
witty John Neal, of Maryland, who forthwith  
crossed the Atlantic, and from the very seat of  
English literature bore away the palm of origi-  
nality. That, as we have said, was many years  
ago. No one for a moment thinks of raising  
the question now. Not only are American  
authors eagerly sought abroad, but American  
authors are coming to be known and honored.  
The truth is that the race of great English  
writers of fiction is dying out. Neither  
Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot, Bronte, Reade, Tro-  
lope nor Collins has left a successor. It is true,  
however, that among the minor English novel-  
ists of the present day there are many of de-  
cided talent, and first of these, in our opinion,  
is Besant, whose stories are thoroughly pure  
and wholesome, and at the same time clever  
and entertaining. William Black, too, has  
achieved a great reputation, despite the wear-  
ing sameness of his style and subjects. He  
paints nature in her various moods, yet by  
far his strongest book, in our judgment, is  
"Sunrise," in which, notwithstanding its title,  
there is no landscape painting whatever. Aside  
from Besant and Black the only novelist that  
has attracted special attention of late is Mr.  
Anstey, a non de plume—who has written  
two remarkably clever books—"Vice Versa,"  
and "The Giant's Bob." The latter is a work  
of striking originality, genuine humor and  
strong dramatic power, and it warrants the  
expectation of still greater things from the  
author. Upon this side of the water, on the  
other hand, we are able to produce constantly  
increasing number of promising novelists.Leaving out of consideration authors of such  
established reputation as Henry James, W. D.  
Howells, Julian Hawthorne and Bret Harte,  
the list includes such brilliant names as those  
of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, George W.  
Cable, E. P. Roe, Frank Stockton, Marion Craw-  
ford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Grace Denio  
Litchfield, G. P. Lathrop, A. S. Hardy, Blanche  
Howard, Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Alcott,  
J. T. Rowbridge, and Richard Henry Stod-  
dard. Of these the one who has deservedly  
won the greatest reputation is unquestion-  
ably Mrs. Burnett, although her last novel—  
"Through One Administration"—was severely  
criticized. Her "Louisiana" is certainly equal  
in point of pathos to anything that George  
Sand ever wrote, and as we have had nothing  
from her pen for more than a year past, it is  
to be presumed that her next story will dis-  
play her original power in all its freshness.Next to Mrs. Burnett the most fortunate of our  
novelists is unquestionably Mr. Cable. He has  
leaped at one bound into the full current of  
popular success, and although the Creole dia-  
lect and idiom is but little understood in the  
North, the quaintness and prettiness of his  
style have captivated the entire American pub-  
lic. He is undeniably a writer of the purest  
English, and in that respect is worthy to rank  
with Julian Hawthorne. As for Mr. E. P. Roe,  
it is universally conceded in literary circles  
that his novels show a steady improvement in  
characterization and form of construction, and  
that his last production—"Nature's Serial  
Story"—now appearing in *Harper's Monthly*, is  
a work of remarkable symmetry and strength.  
His style is easy and graceful; familiar, yet  
never slovenly, and as he is still in the prime  
of manhood it is reasonable to expect that his  
future novels will be of still better quality. It  
is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, we believe,  
that Mr. Roe's novels have had a wider sale  
than those of any of his contemporaries.Frank Stockton is another author with a prom-  
ising future. Up to the present time, it is  
true, he has not ventured beyond the limits of  
a short story, but it must be admitted by ev-  
erybody that the author of the "Lady and the  
Tiger" is capable of anything.Of the rest it is unnecessary for us to speak  
in detail. They are all well known and their  
books have been popular successes. It is true  
that none of them ranks with Thackeray or  
Dickens, but it must be admitted that Ameri-  
can literature has reached a stage when at any  
time it would not be surprising to hear of the  
advent of a really great American novelist.A LOSS TO WOMANKIND AND TO JOUR-  
NALISM.The true, self-respecting journalists of the  
country, and the women everywhere, whose  
hopeful look is for a great enlargement of their  
sex's circle of activity and influence, are  
plunged in mourning by the death of Mrs.  
Hudson, known to well-earned fame as Mary  
Clemmer. Hers was one of the brightest and  
purest intellects that ever graced the world of  
letters, and she fought a great battle, not for  
herself alone, but for all women who want to  
follow the careers that their abilities and their  
inclinations point out to them. She was a New  
York girl, and early showed a marked literary  
talent, which brought her the life-long friend-  
ship of Samuel Bowles, Chas. Sumner, and  
those two sweet singers of our land, Alice and  
Phoebe Cary. She came to Washington the  
year after the war, and inaugurated a new de-parture in the correspondence from the National  
Capital, by the publication of her "Woman's  
Letters from Washington" in the *New York  
Independent*. These gave her a national reputa-  
tion, and had a popularity never won by any  
similar correspondence. She made this kind  
of writing her profession, but it did not shut  
her out from other work of more permanent  
value. She wrote two novels of a very high  
order of excellence, and her occasional poems  
were gems of song and feeling that found a  
secure and permanent lodgment in the hearts  
of all who read them.A couple of years ago she was united in mar-  
riage to Mr. Hudson, the owner of the *Capital*,  
of this city, and the union was an exceptionally  
happy one.

## EUROPEAN METHODS OF JUSTICE.

With all their fan-fare about "glory," "sen-  
timent," "culture," etc., the Germans and French  
value money in a way that the Americans and  
English can hardly appreciate. English-speak-  
ing people are disposed to reverence great ac-  
cumulations of money, because of the enormous  
power residing in such. The Germans and  
French, like the Belgians, Austrians, Italians,  
Dutch, and in fact nearly all Continental peo-  
ples, have a love of money which is implanted  
in them, and developed by numberless genera-  
tions being forced to practice the closest saving.  
Every child is taught from the time it is taught  
anything that economy is one of the main vir-  
tues and virtues of life. We see the effect of this  
continually manifested in their judicial pro-  
ceedings. It is something like the places in the  
West, where the worst punishment visited upon  
a man who kills another is a fine for shooting  
inside the corporation limits, while stealing an  
insignificant little mustang is punished by  
hanging to the nearest telegraph pole.Whenever a German or French banker  
squanders the funds intrusted to his keeping,  
or the conductors of a corporation default the  
stockholders, or in any way those in places of  
trust take advantage of their position to swin-  
dle those who trust in them, the law is merces-  
less. Bankers, presidents of companies, etc.,  
sent to prison for years are incidents of by no  
means rare occurrence in French and German  
courts.Recently the French authorities had occa-  
sion to look into a scheme managed by two  
prominent men, the alleged object of which  
was "to cultivate the dry, but fertile territory  
of the Sahara." The shares were offered to the  
public at \$40 each. It was found that the thing  
was a fraud; one of the managers ran away,  
while the other was caught and sentenced to  
imprisonment at hard labor for five years.It would be well if we could infuse some  
of the French and German rigor in dealing with  
financial criminals into our own administra-  
tions. They took upon any man whose bank  
fails or whose company does not pay dividends  
as necessarily a scoundrel, and they make him  
demonstrate his innocence if he can. We have  
been in the bad habit of looking upon these  
men as unfortunate and deserving of our sym-  
pathy. A change is needed. The man who,  
through careless ignorance or wild specula-  
tion, wastes another man's substance should be  
put in the penitentiary.

## SEWARD'S "90 DAYS."

Is it not high time to quit flinging mud at  
the memory of Hon. Wm. H. Seward regarding  
that "crush-the-rebellion-in-90-days" remark?  
Mr. Seward knew precisely what he was say-  
ing, and the necessity for just such an utter-  
ance. He was the head of the State Depart-  
ment, and our diplomatic relations were in a  
very bad way. England, France, and Spain  
were eager to see this Nation go to pieces, and  
anxious to do anything sanctioned by interna-  
tional law to aid the rebels. Napoleon III was  
especially ugly. It was Mr. Seward's duty to  
keep a firm countenance toward Europe, and  
use language that would deter those countries  
from interfering. When he talked about  
crushing the rebellion in 90 days, he meant to  
state emphatically to Europe that this was a  
domestic trouble, an insurrection which we  
proposed to suppress, a matter which we felt  
entirely able to handle ourselves, and we pro-  
posed to do so without any outside interference  
whatever, which we did not intend to toler-  
ate. So long as we talked confidently about  
being able to crush the rebellion in 90 days, or  
any other brief period, and went ahead as if  
we meant to do it, it passed even Louis Napo-  
leon's audacity to dare recognize the Southern  
Confederacy as a Nation. Mr. Seward was a  
wise man in his day and generation, and he  
should be credited for his sagacity, instead of  
being sneered at.

## HAVE YOU,

comrade, sent us in that new subscriber that  
we expected of you? Have you asked your ac-  
quaintances in regard to the paper, pointed out  
its many excellences, and asked them to send  
in their names and dollars? If you have not,  
we wish that you would immediately.

## LOSS OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

The Navy Department owes it to the country  
to immediately begin a rigid investigation of  
the matter of the sinking of the Tallapoosa,  
and to settle definitely where the blame lies.Present appearances are strongly against the  
Commander of the Tallapoosa. His vessel was  
a steamer, while the other was a sloop. It  
was his business to keep out of the way. Fur-  
thermore, it is a war-vessel's business to take  
care of herself in emergencies that might  
prove fatal to merchant vessels. They have  
heavy crews for that purpose, and during  
peaceful times these have no other business in  
the world than looking out for their ship.  
There may be some excuse for a lack of proper  
care by a crew of a dozen or less on a large col-  
lier, but there can be little for 150 men on a  
trim man-of-war.The matter is aggravated by the night being  
clear and pleasant, and the water smooth. So  
far there does not appear to be the slightest  
excuse for the collision.

## A UNIQUE VOLUME.

H. P. Hubbard, proprietor of the mammoth  
"International Newspaper Agency," at Hart-  
ford, Conn., has issued another of his unique  
books. It is a "Cosmopolitan Edition" of his  
catalog, printed on paper made up from  
newspapers received from over 100 different  
countries, and printed in 30 different languages.  
The papers were received in the ordinary  
course of business, and all of them contained  
advertisements inserted by Mr. Hubbard.  
The book itself is a complete list of the very best  
newspapers all over the world, with their age,circulation, and something of their character  
clearly set forth. This makes it not only a  
unique, but a very valuable book for the busi-  
ness man and advertiser.

## TO MAKE MONEY.

Send to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for an agency  
of the "Life of Gen. John A. Logan," the best  
selling book of the season.It is a very dangerous concession to admit  
that any class of producers of the world's  
staples have the right to combine together to  
limit the production and interfere with the  
operations of the law of supply and demand;  
yet, if any are so justified, the petroleum pro-  
ducers are in the action they have taken to  
shut down on boring and pumping until prices  
are more encouraging than at present. There  
are already 40 million of barrels on top of the  
earth—a quantity more than the world will  
need, at the present rate of consumption, for  
more than three years, and the operators nat-  
urally feel that this is quite as much as they are  
called on to pay taxes, insurance, storage and  
interest upon. The price is down to about 34  
cents a barrel, and it is certainly wrong to go  
on pumping up this valuable product, and ex-  
hausting the great reservoirs of the earth, when  
many of the uses made of it are but little better  
than wasting. All the oil stored up in the  
underground caverns will some day be  
urgently wanted, and it will be a crime against  
posterity to squander the supply now. About  
800 firms and operatives have joined in the  
agreement to close down, so that we may look  
for an advance in the price of coal oil.We have considerable trade with China  
which will be affected by hostilities